

# **AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.**

Correspondence of the United States and Foreign Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1854.

The introduction of the bill repealing the Missouri compromise has resulted in a great deal of discussion. The Missouri compromise was a line of latitude in 1820, which was the result of a compromise between the pro-slavery and anti-slavery forces. The bill repealing it is now before the Senate, and is expected to pass.

It is stated that the Secretary of State has only recently expressed his concurrence in the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and that up to Friday last the Cabinet was divided on the measure. The appearance of Mr. Dickinson's article in the *Binghamton Courier* proved the necessity of an immediate action on the part of Gov. Marcy, and he has come manfully forward and adopted the new test of Nebraska.

There is said to be some doubt about Gen. Cass. He has authorized no one to speak for him, and has not spoken for himself. He declared himself against agitation to-day, while insisting that Mr. Chase should have time to prepare his argument against the bill.

The following Senators from the North will vote against it:—North and Williams, of New Hampshire; Tooley, of Connecticut; Thompson and Wright, of Maryland; and Brodhead, of New York.

Granting there may be seven negative votes from the South, there is still a balance of twelve for the bill may be reckoned in the Senate. In the House the result would be nearly the same if the vote were taken immediately.

Mr. Phelps was elected to the seat in the Senate, though the majority against his claim to retain it will be small. I understand that a canvass of the views of members on the question shows an adverse majority of three to two.

It is probably made known whether the President has decided to send the treaty to the Senate or General Gadsden back to Mexico. I am informed that provision is made for the expelling the American minister from Leon, and the placing of the American flag on the border.

The joint committee of Congress will probably report on the awards of the rescuers of the passengers and crew of the *Amoskegon* in a few days. Their deliberations thereon are looked for with interest, as it is presumed from the thorough investigation which has been made that the report will form a document well worthy of perusal and preservation.

The Missouri treaty and the Nebraska bill are now the leading topics of the day. It is not without reason that there is no danger of its being ratified in its present shape. It is, at best, but a poor bargain for us, setting nothing radically, and leaving still room for further negotiation.

The free soil of the territory was sent to various parts, and especially to New York, *Times* and *Times*. It was only signed by a millionaires. An attempt is made to involve other democratic members of the State of Ohio into it; but the majority of the delegation will stand firm by the compromise of 1820.

The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue of the question of the Pacific Railroad, and to make it a question of non-slavery territory.

The Central Pacific Railroad will pass through the proposed territory of Kansas, and this is more likely to be a slaveholding territory, under Mr. Douglas's plan. Nebraska will be a free territory, and the Kansas and Nebraska territories under the slavery restriction of 1820, are to be combined together, and will unite an immense force in the country and Congress.

The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue of the question of the Pacific Railroad, and to make it a question of non-slavery territory.

The Central Pacific Railroad will pass through the proposed territory of Kansas, and this is more likely to be a slaveholding territory, under Mr. Douglas's plan. Nebraska will be a free territory, and the Kansas and Nebraska territories under the slavery restriction of 1820, are to be combined together, and will unite an immense force in the country and Congress.

The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue of the question of the Pacific Railroad, and to make it a question of non-slavery territory.

The Central Pacific Railroad will pass through the proposed territory of Kansas, and this is more likely to be a slaveholding territory, under Mr. Douglas's plan. Nebraska will be a free territory, and the Kansas and Nebraska territories under the slavery restriction of 1820, are to be combined together, and will unite an immense force in the country and Congress.

The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue of the question of the Pacific Railroad, and to make it a question of non-slavery territory.

The Central Pacific Railroad will pass through the proposed territory of Kansas, and this is more likely to be a slaveholding territory, under Mr. Douglas's plan. Nebraska will be a free territory, and the Kansas and Nebraska territories under the slavery restriction of 1820, are to be combined together, and will unite an immense force in the country and Congress.

The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue of the question of the Pacific Railroad, and to make it a question of non-slavery territory.

The Central Pacific Railroad will pass through the proposed territory of Kansas, and this is more likely to be a slaveholding territory, under Mr. Douglas's plan. Nebraska will be a free territory, and the Kansas and Nebraska territories under the slavery restriction of 1820, are to be combined together, and will unite an immense force in the country and Congress.

The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue of the question of the Pacific Railroad, and to make it a question of non-slavery territory.

The Central Pacific Railroad will pass through the proposed territory of Kansas, and this is more likely to be a slaveholding territory, under Mr. Douglas's plan. Nebraska will be a free territory, and the Kansas and Nebraska territories under the slavery restriction of 1820, are to be combined together, and will unite an immense force in the country and Congress.

The Nebraska and Kansas bill is intimately connected with the subject of the Pacific Railroad. A disposition exists in some quarters to make an issue of the question of the Pacific Railroad, and to make it a question of non-slavery territory.

# **THE PUBLIC LANDS IN OREGON.**

Correspondence of the United States and Foreign Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1854.

The case decided upon originated in Kentucky, in 1848, before the District Court, in chamber, for an injunction restraining O'Reilly from using the Columbian machine on the line running from Kentucky to the Missouri River. The case was argued at the time, and the result was the granting of the injunction by the Hon. Thos. B. Monroe, the District Judge.

The Columbia machine was a combination of electro magnets and of permanent magnets, and was used for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country. The Circuit Court perceived that this injunction. An appeal was taken by O'Reilly to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the most powerful efforts were used to secure its reversal.

The Court also held that Professor Morse, in his eighth claim, patented more than he discovered or invented; and therefore that claim is disallowed, which virtually makes void the whole patent.

Instead of the above being true, it is a very great mistake. This is the case, a slight error was made by one who heard the decision. The error was a very complete annihilation than was that of the Bell system.

The friends of Morse are more sanguine than ever that the House system does infringe on Morse. They regard the confirmation of the seven claims, as they now stand in connection with the patent of 1846, as a final and complete victory.

Your reporter is not satisfied with giving a distorted statement relative to what was decided by the Court. The Senate will not give up the eighth claim of the patent of 1846, which the decision counts too broad, and ought to be disclaimed. Here is the claim, as published in your paper:—

The eighth claim of Professor Morse referred to above, is a claim to claim the use of the electric current, or of any other means, for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country.

Now, there is not one word of truth in the above. How can any man commit such a fabrication as beyond my conception. He either must be very ignorant or a base man.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvania*, (democratic) says that although it has heretofore strongly advocated the Missouri compromise, as the best way to settle the existing issues of slavery in the Territories, it now invokes the democracy to stand by Mr. Douglas in the position as he takes in the present case.

The *Harvard Courier*, (whig) admits that Congress has power to abrogate the Missouri compromise, but questions the justice of such a repeal. It asserts, by inter-quoting, that there is a moral obligation resting upon those who have taken the oath of office, to maintain the Missouri compromise.

The *Portsmouth New Hampshire Gazette*, (democratic) takes a non-committal view of the Nebraska question, but promises to do all in its power to render it favorable to the constitution and per se the Union, and if the slavery question is to be opened it will not fear to meet it.

The *Charleston Standard*, (democratic) is glad that the occasion has arisen which will force the Southern States to the conviction that the compromise of 1820 was a mistake. It says the issue upon the Nebraska question, although a national one, concerns the South and whether they can rely upon the pledge of 1820.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

# **THE PUBLIC LANDS IN OREGON.**

Correspondence of the United States and Foreign Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1854.

The case decided upon originated in Kentucky, in 1848, before the District Court, in chamber, for an injunction restraining O'Reilly from using the Columbian machine on the line running from Kentucky to the Missouri River. The case was argued at the time, and the result was the granting of the injunction by the Hon. Thos. B. Monroe, the District Judge.

The Columbia machine was a combination of electro magnets and of permanent magnets, and was used for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country. The Circuit Court perceived that this injunction. An appeal was taken by O'Reilly to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the most powerful efforts were used to secure its reversal.

The Court also held that Professor Morse, in his eighth claim, patented more than he discovered or invented; and therefore that claim is disallowed, which virtually makes void the whole patent.

Instead of the above being true, it is a very great mistake. This is the case, a slight error was made by one who heard the decision. The error was a very complete annihilation than was that of the Bell system.

The friends of Morse are more sanguine than ever that the House system does infringe on Morse. They regard the confirmation of the seven claims, as they now stand in connection with the patent of 1846, as a final and complete victory.

Your reporter is not satisfied with giving a distorted statement relative to what was decided by the Court. The Senate will not give up the eighth claim of the patent of 1846, which the decision counts too broad, and ought to be disclaimed. Here is the claim, as published in your paper:—

The eighth claim of Professor Morse referred to above, is a claim to claim the use of the electric current, or of any other means, for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country.

Now, there is not one word of truth in the above. How can any man commit such a fabrication as beyond my conception. He either must be very ignorant or a base man.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvania*, (democratic) says that although it has heretofore strongly advocated the Missouri compromise, as the best way to settle the existing issues of slavery in the Territories, it now invokes the democracy to stand by Mr. Douglas in the position as he takes in the present case.

The *Harvard Courier*, (whig) admits that Congress has power to abrogate the Missouri compromise, but questions the justice of such a repeal. It asserts, by inter-quoting, that there is a moral obligation resting upon those who have taken the oath of office, to maintain the Missouri compromise.

The *Portsmouth New Hampshire Gazette*, (democratic) takes a non-committal view of the Nebraska question, but promises to do all in its power to render it favorable to the constitution and per se the Union, and if the slavery question is to be opened it will not fear to meet it.

The *Charleston Standard*, (democratic) is glad that the occasion has arisen which will force the Southern States to the conviction that the compromise of 1820 was a mistake. It says the issue upon the Nebraska question, although a national one, concerns the South and whether they can rely upon the pledge of 1820.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

# **THE PUBLIC LANDS IN OREGON.**

Correspondence of the United States and Foreign Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1854.

The case decided upon originated in Kentucky, in 1848, before the District Court, in chamber, for an injunction restraining O'Reilly from using the Columbian machine on the line running from Kentucky to the Missouri River. The case was argued at the time, and the result was the granting of the injunction by the Hon. Thos. B. Monroe, the District Judge.

The Columbia machine was a combination of electro magnets and of permanent magnets, and was used for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country. The Circuit Court perceived that this injunction. An appeal was taken by O'Reilly to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the most powerful efforts were used to secure its reversal.

The Court also held that Professor Morse, in his eighth claim, patented more than he discovered or invented; and therefore that claim is disallowed, which virtually makes void the whole patent.

Instead of the above being true, it is a very great mistake. This is the case, a slight error was made by one who heard the decision. The error was a very complete annihilation than was that of the Bell system.

The friends of Morse are more sanguine than ever that the House system does infringe on Morse. They regard the confirmation of the seven claims, as they now stand in connection with the patent of 1846, as a final and complete victory.

Your reporter is not satisfied with giving a distorted statement relative to what was decided by the Court. The Senate will not give up the eighth claim of the patent of 1846, which the decision counts too broad, and ought to be disclaimed. Here is the claim, as published in your paper:—

The eighth claim of Professor Morse referred to above, is a claim to claim the use of the electric current, or of any other means, for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country.

Now, there is not one word of truth in the above. How can any man commit such a fabrication as beyond my conception. He either must be very ignorant or a base man.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvania*, (democratic) says that although it has heretofore strongly advocated the Missouri compromise, as the best way to settle the existing issues of slavery in the Territories, it now invokes the democracy to stand by Mr. Douglas in the position as he takes in the present case.

The *Harvard Courier*, (whig) admits that Congress has power to abrogate the Missouri compromise, but questions the justice of such a repeal. It asserts, by inter-quoting, that there is a moral obligation resting upon those who have taken the oath of office, to maintain the Missouri compromise.

The *Portsmouth New Hampshire Gazette*, (democratic) takes a non-committal view of the Nebraska question, but promises to do all in its power to render it favorable to the constitution and per se the Union, and if the slavery question is to be opened it will not fear to meet it.

The *Charleston Standard*, (democratic) is glad that the occasion has arisen which will force the Southern States to the conviction that the compromise of 1820 was a mistake. It says the issue upon the Nebraska question, although a national one, concerns the South and whether they can rely upon the pledge of 1820.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

# **THE PUBLIC LANDS IN OREGON.**

Correspondence of the United States and Foreign Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1854.

The case decided upon originated in Kentucky, in 1848, before the District Court, in chamber, for an injunction restraining O'Reilly from using the Columbian machine on the line running from Kentucky to the Missouri River. The case was argued at the time, and the result was the granting of the injunction by the Hon. Thos. B. Monroe, the District Judge.

The Columbia machine was a combination of electro magnets and of permanent magnets, and was used for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country. The Circuit Court perceived that this injunction. An appeal was taken by O'Reilly to the Supreme Court of the United States, where the most powerful efforts were used to secure its reversal.

The Court also held that Professor Morse, in his eighth claim, patented more than he discovered or invented; and therefore that claim is disallowed, which virtually makes void the whole patent.

Instead of the above being true, it is a very great mistake. This is the case, a slight error was made by one who heard the decision. The error was a very complete annihilation than was that of the Bell system.

The friends of Morse are more sanguine than ever that the House system does infringe on Morse. They regard the confirmation of the seven claims, as they now stand in connection with the patent of 1846, as a final and complete victory.

Your reporter is not satisfied with giving a distorted statement relative to what was decided by the Court. The Senate will not give up the eighth claim of the patent of 1846, which the decision counts too broad, and ought to be disclaimed. Here is the claim, as published in your paper:—

The eighth claim of Professor Morse referred to above, is a claim to claim the use of the electric current, or of any other means, for the purpose of inducing the settlement of the country.

Now, there is not one word of truth in the above. How can any man commit such a fabrication as beyond my conception. He either must be very ignorant or a base man.

The Philadelphia *Pennsylvania*, (democratic) says that although it has heretofore strongly advocated the Missouri compromise, as the best way to settle the existing issues of slavery in the Territories, it now invokes the democracy to stand by Mr. Douglas in the position as he takes in the present case.

The *Harvard Courier*, (whig) admits that Congress has power to abrogate the Missouri compromise, but questions the justice of such a repeal. It asserts, by inter-quoting, that there is a moral obligation resting upon those who have taken the oath of office, to maintain the Missouri compromise.

The *Portsmouth New Hampshire Gazette*, (democratic) takes a non-committal view of the Nebraska question, but promises to do all in its power to render it favorable to the constitution and per se the Union, and if the slavery question is to be opened it will not fear to meet it.

The *Charleston Standard*, (democratic) is glad that the occasion has arisen which will force the Southern States to the conviction that the compromise of 1820 was a mistake. It says the issue upon the Nebraska question, although a national one, concerns the South and whether they can rely upon the pledge of 1820.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a very valuable one. It is a bill to amend the act to regulate the business of the courts, and to provide for the removal of judges.

The *Hill* introduced by R. A. Douglas, the Illinois man, steers the new western man presents a usually of the power of the people, and is a